

U. S. Musters 125,000 Men Of the Guard

Throngs Surround City's Armories as 18,000 Are Mobilized

No Demonstration Marks Ceremony

Soldiers Will Perfect Equip- ment While Awaiting Call to Camp

Eighteen thousand young men in khaki went quietly to their armories yesterday morning. They arrived there as calmly and unostentatiously as though they were merely to attend drill. By two and three they gathered. There was no cheering as they passed into the buildings, yet each man was stepping out of civil life into the service of the nation.

By 8:30 o'clock the entire force of New York's Guard was ready to enter the Federal service. By 9 the act had been accomplished, without excitement, without demonstration.

When "assembly" was blown first sergeants stepped to the front and called the rolls. By that one act, repeated throughout this and ten other states, about 125,000 men joined the colors. Before the final command, "Gentlemen," is sounded all of them will probably have been tried and tempered in the fire of war.

How soon the Guard may go to battle only those in command at Washington know. It is probable that some of them may go to France within a month or so.

Throngs About Armories

Throngs here pressed about each armory door, a bit put out, may be, at the lack of splendor which invested the event. But their presence, despite the sternness, the denial of all civilian luxuries, lent the proper touch. It seemed assurance to the men inside that whatever they do, wherever they go, the light of the homefires is with them. All day long the crowds lined up and last night every street for blocks about an armory was a promenade where the prettiest girls had come for none but the man in uniform.

This had a particularly salutary effect on the recruiting in some regiments, notably the 60th Infantry.

When the transfer to the Federal motor rolls was completed the men bill out to attack the tasks which remain before the Guard is formally absorbed into the regular army and sent to begin its schooling for overseas at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. Then the anxious wait for new property. There will be rigid physical examinations for everybody. When the men go South nobody knows for certain, possibly next week, but at any rate, by August 5.

New Yorkers To Train Together

One uncertain point apparently was cleared up yesterday when Major Allan L. Ryan, assistant adjutant of the 10th Division, said in his opinion all New York troops would go to the Wadsworth cantonment. If this is true it will spell joy to the 1st Cavalry, 10th and 4th Infantry, of Brooklyn; the 15th Infantry, negroes, of Manhattan, and the 10th Infantry, of Albany.

These regiments were not included in the first announcement of organizations composing the Sixth Division, commanded by Major General John F. O'Han, and it had been thought they would be attached for training and possibly foreign service to troops from other states. New Yorkers want to stick together.

Yesterday's muster applied only to the signal troops of the 71st Regiment and to small detachments of the 2d and 4th Infantry, as these organizations, with the 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, and one company of the 22d Engineers, have been in Federal service for several weeks guarding railroad property and public utilities. Adjutant General Stetson, at Albany, is at work on a plan by which home defense organizations will be drafted into state service or some other means devised for the relief of these regiments from guard duty.

Rejections Are Few

Regular army surgeons appeared at several of the armories and began putting the soldiers through the new physical overhauling which every officer and enlisted man must take. Although the examinations are the most rigorous that ever have been given, the number of rejections reported at the 60th and 1st Field Hospital Corps armories were reported small, varying about 2 per cent. To insure freedom from pulmonary affections a X-ray examination made of each man's lungs. Tuberculosis is the most feared of lung diseases.

Most commanders last night permitted soldiers to return to their homes to sleep, many preferred to remain at the armories. Fifteen hundred of the 7th Infantry slept on their cots. They took their meals at the armory, too, and this is what the regimental cooks served up for luncheon on the 15th cent a day the government allows for meals: Individual siphon kais, potatoes, bread and butter, des-

Continued on Last Page

Russian Sweep Widens; Foes Mass Reserves

Austrians Driven from An- other Village and 900 Prisoners Taken

Fighting Reported On 800-Mile Line

Teutons Rushing Reserves to East; 36,000 Taken in Offensive

London, July 16.—Arrival of Austro-German reserves in constantly increasing numbers on the threatened Lomnica front in East Galicia has not yet served to check Korniloff's drive, though it has been somewhat slowed down. After stiff fighting there yesterday the Russians shattered several vigorous counter-attacks northeast of Kalusz, while southwest of that town, on the road to Dolina, the Austrians were driven out of the eastern half of the village of Lodziany, losing more than 900 prisoners and several machine guns.

The Berlin official bulletin hints at fighting over a vastly wider area, mentioning lively engagements around Riga, south of Dvinsk, in the wooded Carpathians, on the Rumanian plains and clear southward to the Danube delta, where that river flows into the Black Sea. This would embrace practically the entire Russian western front, but there is no suggestion that there are coordinated movements throughout the entire region, though the pressure in the lower Carpathians is admittedly growing heavier.

The presence of War Minister Kerensky and his colleagues at the headquarters of General Brusiloff may mean either that a new Russian attack is imminent or that a German offensive move is expected. There have been suggestions recently that the German General Staff has been massing troops around Riga for a counter thrust in force along the Baltic shores toward Petrograd. This campaign is said to have been in contemplation just before the Russian revolution.

36,000 Prisoners Taken

The extraordinary success of Brusiloff's smash in East Galicia may be judged from the Petrograd official bulletin of to-day, which declares that from July 1 to July 13 35,899 Germans, Austrians and Turks, including 334 officers, were captured, together with 93 heavy and light guns, 28 trench mortars, 423 machine guns, 41 mine throwers, 45 bomb throwers, 3 flame throwers, 2 airplanes and much other booty and equipment. The prisoners represent almost a full German army corps at pre-war strength.

German Reserves Fall

The German counter attacks to dislodge the Russians from Kalusz and the north bank of the Lomnica were pressed to prevent the victory to-day and with superior numbers. Even after their commander had been lost, the Russians threw back the enemy in an advance which brought in prisoners and machine guns.

An all-day battle was waged around Lodziany, in which the Austrians were ejected from the village and driven almost to the Lomnica River, but the arrival of reserves compelled a Russian retirement. The are now entrenched in the eastern portion of Lodziany.

Germans Rushing Troops To Meet Menace on 800-Mile Russian Front

Washington, July 16.—The whole Russian front, from the Gulf of Riga to Rumania, a stretch of 800 miles, is reported in official dispatches to-day from Petrograd to the Russian Embassy here to be alive with battle. The Germans are said to be rushing up troops from the Italian and French fronts and to be entirely rearranging their positions.

On the northern front, near Riga, German reinforcements are rushing up by sea transport. On the Lemberg front the troops are being shifted back and forth by means of automobiles in an attempt to prevent further advances by General Korniloff. On the southern front, in the Carpathians, the Austrians are said to be in full flight.

Dispatches report that the Russian Baltic fleet is in splendid condition and capable of meeting any naval offensive in that quarter. Former Deputy Onipko, of the first Duma, the commissaire of the fleet, has just made a long report to Minister of War Kerensky, saying that the ships are in fine shape, the men enthusiastic for action and the land forts well equipped.

On the Lemberg front the left flank of the Austro-German army defending that city is stated to be seriously threatened, with the result that the enemy is rushing men back and forth in order to support the weakened wing. General Korniloff, in taking the town of Kalusz, made a very serious strategic error, as the whole opposing line of German forces, and the question remains as to whether he may not complete it, with serious results to the Germans.

On the Carpathian front the Austrians are said to be "fleeing in panic," stopping only where occasional steep hills give them rest.

Stop Building Zeppelins

London, July 16.—It is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Lausanne that no more Zeppelins are being constructed at Friedrichshafen. Thousands of workmen, who hitherto have been employed in building airships, are now said to be engaged in the construction of a large number of airplanes.

Denman Blocks Goethals' Plan; Row Renewed

Chairman Delays the Com- mandeering of Ship- yards

Clash Is Again Up to President

Head of Board or Gen- eral Must Go, Is Belief

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 16.—Hostilities between General George W. Goethals and Chairman William Denman of the Shipping Board have been resumed. General Goethals's announced commandeering of shipyards did not take place to-day. In explanation, it was said, that General Goethals's programme had been delayed at the request of Chairman Denman.

But the chairman of the Shipping Board denied he had ordered a delay of the Goethals programme, although he objected to the use of the term "programme," saying General Goethals's plans could not be raised to the dignity of a programme until they received the official approval of the Shipping Board.

Chairman Denman stated that he had only asked General Goethals for some information bearing on his announced plans for the purpose of fully informing the Shipping Board thereof. This information, he said, could have been supplied in two hours if General Goethals had been as well prepared to proceed with his plans as his recent announcement implied. There was no intention on his part to delay ship construction, he insisted.

Both at the offices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Shipping Board there was, however, an unmistakable air of belligerency. The now long protracted row between the chairman of the Shipping Board and General Goethals over the question of unhampered power to proceed with the emergency ship programme, it can be said, has broken forth anew with an even greater vigor than preceded the issuance of the President's executive order last week.

Issue Up to President

The issue is now put up squarely to the President—Shall Goethals or Denman direct the shipping programme, for which Congress has appropriated \$750,000,000? There is no middle ground. The President should take the middle ground when he ordered the fleet corporation and the Shipping Board to proceed with the work, at the same time assuring both General Goethals and Chairman Denman that each in his own province would be unhampered.

Chairman Denman, however, can see but one province, and that is his. He is clever in throwing obstacles in the way of General Goethals. He is invariably on good technical grounds, as a lawyer and a shipbuilder. On the other hand, General Goethals sees only the task of building ships confronting him. He is impatient of technical delays. He wants action.

Who will survive only the President can determine.

As the situation now stands, General Goethals believes he has authority directly from the President to proceed with the steel and wooden ship construction.

Chairman Denman contends that General Goethals, as general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, holds the status of an employee of the Shipping Board, which holds all the stock in the corporation. It is Mr. Denman's contention that General Goethals, as an employee, bears only a minor responsibility, and that the chief responsibility for the success or failure of the shipping programme lies with the Shipping Board.

Situation Is Impossible

The chairman of the Shipping Board, therefore, intends that General Goethals shall await the approval of the Shipping Board on every detail of his plans. This situation, officials agree, is an impossible one. Either Denman or Goethals must go.

Explaining the delay in General Goethals's announced commandeering of shipyards to-day, Chairman Denman said:

"We requested of General Goethals certain information concerning the programme for expending the \$750,000,000 of public money for which the President has made the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Shipping Board responsible. If General Goethals's plans had reached the condition of preparation, the information could have been furnished within two hours, or we could have been told when we will take up with General Goethals the discussion of all the matters involved in the project of building ships."

What was a speedy construction of ships, a reasonable price for steel and ship fabrication, the retention of all alien tonnage on our stocks which may be necessary to carry troops to Europe if the rate of submarine attacks continues even two-thirds as great as they have been during the five months ended July 1.

U. S. Navy Must Find U-Boat Cure

Concluding Article on the Menace of the Submarine
by
ARTHUR POLLEN
England's distinguished Naval Critic
on
Page 3



Senate Favors Food Board To Prevent Hoover Control

Conferrees Also Propose Merely Interstate Control—President Firmly Opposed to Both Moves, Led by Gore and Reed—Further Delay Probable

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 16.—Herbert C. Hoover, as food administrator, would be succeeded by a board of three members, to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate; the food control bill would be limited to regulation only of foodstuffs shipped in interstate commerce, and a minimum price would be fixed for wheat, under an agreement reached to-day by leaders representing both parties in the Senate.

In this conference the Democrats were represented by Senators Martin, Simmons and Gore; the Republicans by Senators Lodge, Smoot and Kenyon.

This agreement, it was stated to-night by a man in a position to speak for the Administration, would not be satisfactory. In the first place, he said, the Administration would almost as soon have no bill at all as one the effect of which was limited to interstate commerce. Unable to touch products raised and consumed in the same state, he declared, the food administration would be reduced to impotence and would exercise but little control over food distribution in general.

A Gore Proposal

The suggestion of limiting food control to interstate commerce was made by Senator Gore, who is frankly opposed to the entire bill, and admitting such opposition, handed over the right to control its destinies on the floor of the Senate, his by right of being chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, to Senator Chamberlain, the next ranking Democrat on the committee.

The impression was given by some Senators at the Capitol to-day that the President, while perhaps not in sympathy with the changes proposed by the bi-partisan conference, would at least tolerate them. This was given strength because just before the bi-partisan conference began, last Friday night, Senators Martin and Simmons spent some time at the White House going over the situation with the President.

The inference was quickly drawn that the President had been told just what could be put through, and had instructed his supporters just how little he was willing to accept. On very high authority, however, it can be stated that the President is absolutely unwilling to have Mr. Hoover made merely one member of a board.

Fear Further Delay

Moreover, the Administration realizes that the appointment of a board to administer the food control would result in still further delay. Senators who do not like Mr. Hoover or the idea of food control mentioned with some complacency to-day that the Senate would have the right to confirm the members of this board. Experience in such matters is that it takes anywhere from a week to a year for the Senate to confirm a man to whom there is any bitter opposition.

Thus, unanimous consent for the Senate to vote on the bill on the 21st could be set at naught, and actual food control could be delayed for many months while Senator Reed, of Missouri, and others talked days at a time in explaining why Mr. Hoover was not qualified to be on the food control board.

British Airmen Raid Zeebrugge and Ostend

London, July 16.—An official statement issued by the Admiralty to-night says:

"Our naval airmen dropped several tons of bombs Sunday night on the following objectives: The Solway works at Zeebrugge, railway junctions and sidings at Ostend, railway sidings and dumps at Middelkerke, railway junction at Thourout, motor transport convoys and railway sidings at Lichtervelde. All our machines returned safely."

Crown Prince Fails To Prevent Peace Move in Reichstag

With "Heavy Heart" Kaiser Accepted Hollweg's Going

New Chancellor Reported to Favor Militarists' Policies

Austria and Bavaria Backed Hollweg

Kaiser's Heir, Hindenburg and Ludendorff Aligned Against Him

The Hague, July 16.—The Berlin "Reichsanzeiger," a copy of which has been received here, publishes an autographic letter from Emperor William to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg on the occasion of the acceptance of the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor. The Emperor, in his letter, says:

"I decide with a heavy heart by to-day's decree to grant your request to be relieved from your office. For eight years you have occupied the highest and most responsible offices in the imperial and state services with eminent loyalty and have successfully placed your brilliant powers and personality at the services of the Kaiser and the Empire and the King and the Fatherland."

"In the most grievous times that have ever fallen to the lot of the German countries and peoples—times in which decisions of paramount importance for the existence and future of the Fatherland have had to be taken—you have stood by my side with counsel and aid. It is my heart's desire to express my most cordial thanks for your faithful service."

Michaelis Deeply Religious; Relies On Divine Guidance

Copenhagen, July 16.—A strong strain of religious devotion, verging on religious mysticism, is one of the outstanding characteristics of Dr. Michaelis. According to those acquainted with him, the new Chancellor believes in the direct guidance and inspiration of the Deity in daily affairs and endeavors to base his actions and policy upon his interpretation of the Divine will.

Dr. Michaelis's firmness of purpose is said to be due largely to this conviction. This view of life is partly hereditary. His brother became a clergyman of the most devout school and his sister married a clergyman. Newspapers of evangelical trend, like the "Tagliche Rundschau," emphasize this characteristic.

Dr. Michaelis is the father of a family of a size encouraged by Emperor William. He has six children, but only one has been killed in the war. Two daughters are engaged in public welfare work and the third daughter is in charge of a soldiers' convalescent home.

Report 4 U-Boats Sunk by U. S. Convoy

London, July 16.—Four of the largest and most modern German submarines were destroyed by American warships which were conveying the first installment of American troops to France, according to a report from German sources as contained in a Berlin dispatch to a Rome news agency and forwarded from Rome by Central News.

U. S. to Begin Work On Nitrate Plants

Washington, July 16.—Secretary Baker announced to-day that plants for production of nitrate from atmospheric nitrogen would be constructed immediately at a cost of about \$4,000,000 and that water power would not be used. Congress appropriated \$20,000,000 for the project.

Informally officials explained that to-day's announcement did not mean that the idea of building a waterpower nitrate plant was permanently abandoned. It would not be pressed for the present, as it would take too long to build the plant.

Daniels Gets New Plan to Beat U-Boat

Washington, July 16.—Frank J. Sprague, former president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the Naval Consulting Board, presented to Secretary Daniels to-day a general plan on which he has been engaged for several weeks to cope with the submarine problem.

It is understood in a general way that the proposal is based on recognition of the principle that offensive rather than defensive measures are to be preferred to combating submarines. It is said to provide for new types of sea-going patrols, equipped in part with a new weapon of offense, whose function would be to make certain regions of the sea more perilous for the submarine than the cargo boats.

If adopted, the project would involve, it is said, important changes in the shipbuilding programme, both merchant and naval, in order to meet the critical period of troop, supply and ammunition transportation next spring.

Neither the Secretary nor Mr. Sprague would make any detailed statement regarding the plan, which will be given consideration by department officials and probably the General Board of the navy before a decision is made.

Liner Flying Papal Flag To Be Passed by U-Boats

Washington, July 16.—When Archbishop Benaventura Cerretti sails soon from an American port on an Italian liner for Rome to become Assistant Papal Secretary of State the ship will fly the papal flag under an arrangement by which Germany has promised immunity from submarine attack. Ambassador Riano of Spain obtained the promise.